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The McConnellsville Community Hall

By Howard W. Beers

THIS is the house that Jack built," says the old rhyme. This time-worn doggerel commemorates a feat of individual effort; Jack built that house "by his ownself."

But I am writing of the McConnellsville Community Hall. This is a house that nobody built "all by his ownself." It is a product of co-operative effort stimulated by forward-looking leadership. Every person in and near the little chair-factory hamlet of McConnellsville has put a share of his time or money or both into the low, brown-shingled, large-windowed Community Building that stands between the tennis court and the school house.

I would rank this hall with the school and the Community Church as a factor in the social life of McConnellsville. It is quite definitely a tool which that neighborhood is using for self-betterment. It is quite pretentious for such a little community, and many have criticized it for being too elaborate. But the neighborhood is "making a go" of it, and "the proof of the pudding is in the eating."

The hall is put to all sorts of uses. It is a gymnasium, a theatre, a meeting-place, a banquet-hall, a library, the scene of a dancing party, or even a court room, as occasion demands.

It is well arranged to meet these purposes. The main room or auditorium is the room used by the biggest crowds. The four hundred or more patrons of the famous McConnellsville annual Dutch Supper come here for their meal of smear-case, sauerkraut, limburger, kuchen, and a whole menu of Dutch delicacies. The boys and men of the neighborhood come to "work out" on the basketball floor. Both old and young folk congregate here for dances. Audiences for plays and even occasional home movies are seated here. Crowds vary from six persons to four hundred during a whole evening and better than two hundred can be seated in the auditorium.

Off one end of the auditorium is the kitchen from which cafeteria lunches and elaborate suppers come. Systematic arrangement of cupboards, sink, tables, stove, and the like is characteristic of this room. There is running water and a supply of dishes, utensils, and silverware.

At the same end of the building is the Arthur Tuttle Room which serves as men's lounge and is the seat of the McConnellsville library of about eight hundred volumes. This room was furnished by the McConnellsville Athletic Association in memory of a deceased member. (Smoking is prohibited everywhere but in this room.)

At the other end of the main room is the Zimmerman Room, or ladies's room, which has no counterpart in most small community houses. It was furnished by a wealthy former resident. Rich mahogany furniture, a writing desk, an overstuffed settee, bridge lamps, a large brick fireplace, luxurious carpets combine to make a place for real enjoyment and relaxation.

There is a stage at one end of the hall, beneath which are stored the demountable banquet tables and other paraphernalia. A net is stretched over the stage front when the demountable backboards are up for basketball.

Beneath these rooms is the unfinished basement. This contains two large hot-air furnaces, chemical toilets, space for bowling alleys, space for showers for both men and women, and so forth. The basement will be developed after the rest of the building has been paid for.

A few criticisms can be made of the building, but they are really of minor significance and are the outgrowth of experience. For instance, basketball fans wish the ceiling of the auditorium were built 15 feet from the floor instead of only 14 feet. Those who take care of the building and do the cleaning wish that the front steps weren't so directly under the eaves. But the building on the whole is admirably suited to meet the needs of the community. It would really serve a large community just as well.

PROFESSOR R. A. Felton states that there are 70 community houses in the state of New York. Some of these are managed by the towns themselves, some of them are managed by denominational churches, some are managed by community councils, and some are managed by other agencies. The problem of management is different for each community.

In McConnellsville, matters of general policy are determined by a special board of trustees. Actual supervision of the building is accomplished by a board of directors (identical, by the way, with the board of directors of the McConnellsville Community Church). A ruling provides for the presence of a member of the board of trustees whenever the hall is being used. A local man is hired to superintend janitor work. Finances are directed by a treasurer-trustee.

The hall is rented to groups or families within the community by a "hall committee" of three trustees. Many of the social events are sponsored by the trustees.

Every fall a "skeleton" program is arranged for the coming winter-season. This program usually includes "men's night" three times a week and "ladies' night" once a week. It is supplemented by the various special events.

Dancing is a recognized form of recreation at the hall. Only a very few members of the community are opposed to dancing, and while at first they were vigorously opposed to its introduction into the community hall, they were outnumbered and there is no ill-feeling as a result. The dances run by the trustees are only semi-public. Tickets are sold by the trustees only to known or recommended persons whose presence would be in no way undesirable. Of course all persons residing in the community are welcome. There is more difficulty in preventing over-crowding than in getting crowd enough at the dances. Sometimes the little McConnellsville community orchestra furnishes music, and sometimes a dance orchestra is hired from outside the community. These dances are looked forward to and enjoyed especially by the younger people.

The suppers put on by the ladies auxiliary of the Community Church are perhaps the major events in the McConnellsville social life. The women of this group work hard and do some very efficient team work at these suppers. They have built up a county-wide reputation. They have pancake suppers, chicken-pie suppers, beef-soup suppers, fish suppers, and, most important of all, the old Dutch supper. During 1926 they turned in \$750 to be applied on the Community Hall debt.

MCONELLSVILLE is a small community. There are only about three hundred people living there. It is not a farming neighborhood, but a sort of industrial group centering about a single chair factory. But these people have put up an \$11,000 community hall and they are paying for it. A considerable part of the money was given by a few individuals, but the greater part is coming in through the efforts of a great many. Enough money is pledged to practically retire the debt within five years after completion of the hall. In addition to these pledges, the

hall earns enough for operation and upkeep.

And it is being used. I find, in looking over the records, that the building was used 36 times in 30 days during the winter of 1926-27. It is being used still more this winter since regular library hours have been established.

One of the most important influences of this building, it seems to me, is the influence on local leadership in the community. It has done that community a lot of good to have a big job to do, a job that seemed at first almost too big. But it has given a lot of good people the op-

portunity of expressing themselves for the common good. It has drawn a lot of people "out of themselves" and made them workers for a cause—that cause being the betterment of social life in McConnellsville—and the consequent enrichment of personalities and characters.

So the building itself stands out as a symbol and a tool, a symbol of a growing community consciousness and a tool for social realization and betterment. It is not a spectacular accomplishment, nor a perfect project. But it is a sign of sound advance in community development.

Dusting Wheat for Rust Control

By H. H. Whetzel

CEREALS, probably the first plants to be brought under cultivation, have been known from earliest historical times to be subject to destructive attacks of diseases commonly known as "rusts." The mysterious relation of barberry bushes to outbreaks of the wheat rust was observed by the peasant farmers of Europe even before the discovery of America. Anton De Bary, a young German botanist of the 19th century, demonstrated that this rust is due to a fungus which overwinters in the rusted straw of the wheat and in the spring attacks the unfolding leaves of the barberry where it produces a crop of spores which then infect the growing wheat, causing the well known rust disease.

Much thought and effort have been devoted to attempts to control this most destructive malady of our chief cereal crop. War was declared on the barberry by the peasant farmers in various parts of northern Europe at least as early as the 17th century and a law providing for its eradication was passed in Rouen, France, in 1660. Similar laws were enacted against barberries in some of the New England colonies early in the 18th century. During the past decade the United States Government has spent millions in an attempt to eradicate barberry bushes throughout the wheat growing states of the Northwest. It is rumored that this program may soon be abandoned as the barberry appears to reproduce faster than it can be uprooted.

Meanwhile plant pathologists and plant breeders for years have been devoting sums and intensive efforts in attempts to breed rust-resistant or immune varieties of wheat. The results have been discouraging due to the discovery of an apparently increasing number of so-called biologic or pathogenic races of the rust fungus capable of infecting the resistant varieties of wheat as fast as developed.

Some years ago the writer suggested the possibility of controlling cereal rusts by

dusting with sulfur. His colleagues interested in cereal diseases in the wheat states of the Northwest refused to consider the suggestion, declaring it impractical and impossible to dust grain fields. In 1924 C. V. Kightlinger, a graduate student in the department of plant pathology at Cornell, was persuaded to test out the dusting idea. The results of his experiments on wheat and oats on the University Farm during the season of 1924 were so promising that Dr. D. L. Bailey, director of the Canadian rust laboratory at Winnipeg, undertook rather extensive tests of the dusting method on spring wheat the next year with astonishing results. In one series of experiments where the undusted plots yielded 12 bushels per acre of the lowest grade, known as "feed," the dusted plots yielded at the rate of nearly 51 bushels of number one wheat. In another series of plots the undusted gave 21 bushels of number five while the dusted plots yielded 55 bushels per acre of number two grade. In the first case the dusted wheat gave an increased value over the undusted plots of \$32.30 per acre; in the second, \$42.05 per acre.

EXPERIMENTS in cereal dusting were now begun in Minnesota, Kansas, Indiana, and at other experiment stations. The work at Cornell and at Winnipeg also continued. The writer attended the meeting of the Canadian branch of the American Phytopathological Society at Winnipeg the week before Christmas to hear the results of the Winnipeg experiments for 1927. Their tests had been very extensive, including not only hand-dusting of small experimental plots, field-dusting with horse drawn dusters, but also dusting of larger areas by aeroplane. The results of the past year fully support the results obtained in 1925. (There was but little rust in 1926.) The aeroplane-dusting, while spectacular, will for several reasons probably not prove generally practicable. Dusting with horse drawn or motor driven

machines covering a strip of 30 to 50 feet wide appears now the most promising.

In 1927 the undusted plots averaged about 12 bushels per acre while hand dusted plots ranged from 40 to 50 bushels per acre. A farmer using a horse drawn duster made two applications of sulfur per week for three successive weeks on eight acres of Marquis wheat applying 25 pounds per acre of Kolodust, a ground sulfur containing about ten per cent of a newly discovered colloidal sulfur. One acre was left undusted as a check. This yielded 10.3 bushels of number five grain. The eight dusted acres produced 22.6 bushels per acre of number three grain. His net profit over the undusted wheat after cost of material and labor was deducted was \$11.87 per acre. On another farm an undusted acre yielded 10.8 bushels of "feed" while an acre beside it dusted 15 times at the rate of 15 pounds sulfur per acre gave 29.5 bushels of number four grain which netted \$13.47 over and above the undusted acre.

Reports of the work on wheat dusting in Minnesota and the Dakotas for the past year also indicates results uniformly most promising and profitable.

It seems hardly necessary to point out the significant and far reaching implications of this extraordinarily successful method of combatting the age old enemy of man's chief food plants. The plant disease survey of the United States Department of Agriculture has estimated the annual loss from all wheat diseases in this country for the past ten years at around ten per cent. It seems quite conservative from the results obtained by dusting to hold that our annual loss cannot be less than fifty per cent from rust diseases alone. With development and perfection of the dusting method it appears reasonable to predict that, in the future, yields of 50 to 75 bushels per acre will not be uncommon on our best wheat lands. This should greatly increase the profits of wheat growing with, at the same time, a reduction in the price of bread and other wheat products to our city populations.

Vegetable Production on Peat Soil at Hollandale

By E. V. Hardenburg

CLOSE to the southern border of Minnesota and within an hour's motor ride from Iowa is an immense area of peat soil comprising some twenty thousand acres. The city of Albert Lea is the principal business center for this region and the little village of Hollandale has sprung into existence within the last five years to form the social, religious, educational, and cracker-and-cheese center for the small-holders who are now settled on the land. It was the writer's privilege last August to spend a few days with these farmers to study their cultural practices, their problems, and their outlook in this somewhat new and peculiar type of agriculture. Excepting possibly California, there is no other state in the union which holds more future promise for intensive muck-soil farming than Minnesota. Her total area of such soil, only a small fraction of which is yet under the plow, is estimated at seven million acres. How the Hollandale area has developed and some of the cultural practices thereon should afford some measure of interest not only to the "mucker" in New York but also to vegetable growers in general.

There are three principal peat-land developments in this section of Southern Minnesota, namely: Kansota Farms at Alberta Lea, Macmillan Land Company at Hollandale, and Payne Investment Company at Hollandale. Kansota Farms is a tract south of Albert Lea devoted to the production of seed potatoes, mainly Cobblers, for the Kansas seed potato trade. About three hundred acres were planted this year under the supervision of certain members of the staff of the Kansas Agricultural College. The Macmillan Land Company is said to be the first to have started development of the Hollandale tract but on a much more limited scale than that now employed by the Albert Lea Farms Company under the Payne Investment Company interests. The Payne Investment Company bought up about fifteen thousand acres and put in large open-drainage ditches under the direction of the state and have since put in at least a half-million of dollars worth of tile to drain laterally into the state ditches. The land was bought mostly at a nominal figure in the settlement of an estate about five years ago. At that time only seven farmers were farming on this tract. The Payne Investment Company acts mainly as a developing agency, while the Albert Lea Farms Company sells the land mostly in 20-acre units. No land is sold until it has been cropped one year by the company to test its cropping possibilities. The sale price varies from \$200 to \$500 per acre. All land is subject to an annual state drainage tax of about \$20 an acre and is under 20-year bond to guarantee

payment to the state for the cost of the main ditches.

The peat is naturally very red and spongy and, when first plowed, it breaks up in coarse chunks. It is classed as a high-lime peat because it has a fairly high calcium content and overlays marl beds but a colorimetric test showed it to be neutral in reaction. The yield of most crops from it the first year is usually poor but by the third year it produces excellent yields with proper fertilization. The main crops grown on this tract in the order of their importance are potatoes, onions, cabbage, celery, carrots, and a few table beets and parsnips.

BOTH of the aforementioned companies are stock organizations while the Hollandale Marketing Association, which markets most of the produce, is co-operative. P. N. Davis is general field adviser employed by the Albert Lea Farms Company and his services are furnished free to the individual farmers who apply for advice on production methods. He also directs the time of harvest and method of packing and grading the produce. He is essentially a potato expert while Mr. Blocker acts in an advisory capacity in respect to the other vegetables. About 160 farmers came in from Iowa to take land last spring, making a total of 380 farms of about twenty acres each now individually owned. The Payne Investment Company plans to open up another one thousand acres in the near future. These farmers are mainly grain farmers from the Middle West, though a few are Hollanders. The former are entirely inexperienced in truck growing and demand much help and advice in their first year. The harvest season labor is facilitated by a few Mexicans who drift in to hire out

for a few weeks' work prior to the sugar beet harvest in adjoining counties in the fall. Only one Japanese farmer has settled here so far and he is well regarded and markedly successful.

The water supply is ample, as flowing artesian wells are quite numerous. A few growers are sub-irrigating with drain tile. No overhead irrigation is practiced. No stable manure is used here, even on the newly broken peat, as there is a fear that under the short rotation system in this high-lime soil, trouble with potato scab might result. No green manure crops have been used yet, but one grower is planning to plow under rye for next season's crop. With continuous cropping and the attendant reduction in organic matter from this soil it is to be expected that green manure crops will some day be generally used.

The principal markets are Chicago and St. Louis. Hollandale has a very fair freight rate of 27 cents a hundred-weight to Chicago. Both the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul and the Rock Island Railroads have built lines into Hollandale and are competing keenly for the freight business. At first neither road could be induced to put in branch lines and all produce was hauled by truck to Clark's Grove for shipment. These roads now handle the business about fifty per cent each and the association has no difficulty in getting cars promptly and in good condition.

POTATOES is the principal crop. The principal variety is Irish Cobbler but a few Russet Burbanks are grown. Lately the Pearl and Red McClure varieties have been introduced from Colorado for trial. Cobbler is an ideal variety for this region as it is early enough to permit harvesting



BLANCHING EARLY CELERY AT HOLLANDALE, MINNESOTA

Blanching with boards is the general practice with close-planted, early varieties, while soil is used with late varieties in wider-spaced rows.

and marketing just ahead of the late potato crop from Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. All potatoes meeting United States Number 1 grade standard as inspected at the car are loaded in 120 pound sacks bearing the brand "Old Dutch Windmill" of the marketing association. None but United States Number 1 stock is shipped. Some of the acreage is inspected and certified for seed by the State Department of Agriculture. All cars are shipped iced up to September 15.

The principal potato diseases prevalent here are spindle-tuber, blackleg, and rhizoctonia. Growers claim that mosaic and leaf-roll are not at all common and the writer saw only one plant affected with leaf-roll. Growers very generally spray with Bordeaux five or six times, using Gray Jackets or Ospraymo machines carrying 200 to 250 pounds pressure.

From 15 to 20 bushels of seed to the acre are planted, the rows being usually 40 inches apart and the seed-pieces seven inches apart in the row. Yields average commonly from 300 to 450 bushels to the acre depending on the number of years the soil has been cropped. The potatoes are fertilized with about six hundred pounds to the acre of 0-9-27 fertilizer. According to Mr. Davis, repeated trials have shown that neither manure nor commercial nitrogen are profitable and that less than the above amount of potash would result in diminished yield. The fertilizer is applied with the planter in the row at planting time. The Hoover planter is most used, this being of the picker type. The crop is graded at home, Boggs graders being universally used. Either four horses or two horses and an engine are used on the diggers. A frost had occurred which reduced the foliage possibly one-fourth, the injury being greatest on the poorer stands and where the least fertilizer was used.

ONIONS rank second to the potato in acreage grown. The varieties are exclusively Southport Yellow Globe and Southport Red Globe. The Danver or flat type is not in demand in the markets fed from this area. The Red Globe is especially popular on the St. Louis market but formerly the Yellow Globe was the only variety that would sell in Chicago. The crop is mainly grown from seed, although a few are grown from sets for the early market.

The seed is sown four to five pounds to the acre in a wide-spread row, the rows generally 14 inches apart. Five pounds of seed gives a stand almost too crowded for good size and proper maturity of the bulbs. The fertilizer practice is to broadcast 1,000 pounds to the acre of a 0-9-27 fertilizer, although a few use 0-14-14, the same as for celery.

Onion pests are not serious in this region. Cut-worms are the worst insect, no thrips or maggots being reported. In

occasional years the crop suffers from wind damage. There is much demand for windbreak material but, owing to danger of disturbing the tile lines, growers have not decided on the best windbreak to use.

The crop is all shipped in regular Saxolin or open burlap onion bags of 100 pounds capacity.

THE principal varieties of celery grown are Golden Self-Blanching, Giant Pascal, and Easy Blanching in this order of importance. The Albert Lea Farms Company grows the plants at Geneva Lake for the newer farmers who are inexperienced in plant growing, while the more experienced men grow their own plants at home. A few small glass houses are in use by the more experienced, but most of the plants are grown in open field beds covered with cheese-cloth. Seed is sown broadcast mixed with an equal part of sand. The seed is soaked for sprouting before it is planted. The company supplies plants to the growers at \$1.00 the thousand. There is no transplanting under this system.

Golden Self-Blanching is set in rows three feet apart and blanched with 12-inch boards while Easy Blanching and Giant Pascal, much later varieties, are set in five-foot rows and blanched with soil. The early variety is not blanched with earth as this would cause heating and discoloration during the warmer days of late summer. The late varieties are spaced wider to provide sufficient soil for blanching.

The crop is fertilized 1,200 to 1,500 pounds to the acre with 0-14-14 fertilizer applied broadcast either at or just before plant-setting time. It is also general practice to side dress two or three times with 200 to 400 pounds of nitrate of soda applied in 100-pound lots at each application.

Each grower washes, bunches, and ties his own celery at the shed. Number 1 grade is tied in bunches of 12 heads with blue tape at bottom and top of the bunches. The smaller heads of inferior grade are tied with red tape and contain enough heads to provide a bunch of the same size as the Number 1 grade.

MOST of the cabbage grown here is domestic type and of medium to early maturity. Copenhagen Market is the main variety, although some Glory of Enkhuizen, Golden Acre, and Red Dutch are also grown. These varieties, as in the case of potatoes, are early enough to permit of marketing the crop ahead of the Danish crop grown in Wisconsin and New York. Cabbage is all shipped, 13 tons to the car, and the cars are iced at shipping point.

The f. o. b. price net to the grower on August 24 was \$12 a ton, this being considered a very fair return.

The plants are grown the same as celery plants in open field beds under cheese cloth, the company furnishing plants at one dollar a thousand to the inexperienced growers. The plants in the bed are not treated for maggot as this has caused no trouble to date. The plants are set in three-foot rows, two feet apart for hand or wheel-hoe cultivation, while four-foot rows are more commonly used for horse cultivation. The former method is popular with the Dutch and Norwegian farmers and results in very uniform heads of medium size and high yields. The yields are commonly 20 to 30 tons to the acre.

The variety of carrots grown is mainly Chantenay. Carrots are planted in eight inch rows, the rate of seeding being heavy in order to keep the size of the roots small. Cultivation is entirely by hand or wheel hoe. The crop is all shipped in 100 pound sacks bearing the Hollandale brand.

Very few beets are grown here yet. Several strains of Detroit Dark Red variety have been tested to determine whether this variety can be grown on peat soil for canning. Mr. Davis reports that a desirable deep red color has resulted and he feels that that quality beets can be produced on this peat soil for canning. However, the Hollandale growers are not yet ready to go into extensive beet production.

THE problems of production of most of the truck crops here discussed are already fairly well standardized as a result of organized supervision and community interest which (Continued on page 186)



STORING CABBAGE AT HOLLANDALE

Copenhagen Market variety is being stored for later shipment to St. Louis and Chicago markets.

Boys' and Girls' 4-H Clubs

The Garden Project

GARDEN projects were the pioneer extension activities conducted by the New York State College of Agriculture among the young folks on New York State farms. Members of the junior naturalist and gardening clubs, organized by John W. Spencer, found in the home and school gardens opportunity to witness the wonders of nature from the sprouting of the seed to the ripening of the fruit. It was in these gardens that they were able to make the nature observations that they wrote about to their beloved "Uncle John" Spencer. The writing of these letters was considered as payment of club dues and were necessary to maintain good standing as a club member.

In this way the home vegetable garden became the laboratory wherein the many valuable suggestions offered by the Cornell Rural School Leaflets were put into practice. The universality of the home garden with its variety of botanical and entomological life afforded a most excellent opportunity to acquaint the rural boys and girls with the fundamental truths of natural history. Due to the small investment required by the garden project no child was excluded for economic reasons. Since only a limited area was required, the village boy could utilize his home yard to good advantage. Because of these facts the home garden project has always been one of the most popular among boys and girls.

This interest in garden club work was quickened through the rise of patriotic feeling due to our participation in the world war. The appropriation by the Federal Government of the so-called war emergency funds for stimulating food production and the establishment of county boards for local defense made possible the employment of a large number of local and district extension leaders. With these leaders actively engaged, supplemented by the publicity given to the need for increased food production, large numbers of boys and girls on the farms and in the villages were enlisted in the raising of vegetables in "war gardens."

This war-time interest naturally lessened somewhat following the signing of the armistice. The project was given new impetus by placing it on an educational basis. To put this plan into operation, an agreement was entered into by the New York State College of Agriculture and the State Education Department, which was finally approved in March, 1920, whereby the local direction and administration of junior extension work in counties is vested in a county board of junior extension, composed of the district superintendents of schools and representatives of the farm and home bureau associations. The county boards of junior extension hired county club agents to direct the county junior extension activities. Boys and girls

in the rural schools were enrolled in gardening and other 4-H club projects.

ENROLLMENT in the home garden project had a rapid growth. The average enrollment for the past few years has been over 3,500. The garden project has been organized on the basis of the family vegetable garden, growing the amount and variety of vegetables necessary to supply the family table. Each garden-project worker has been encouraged to meet the demands made by the size of the family and the personal tastes of its members, rather than to meet the minimum project requirements. Each boy or girl under 12 years of age must grow at least three different kinds of vegetables on at least 250 square feet of garden space. When the 4-H garden club member passes his 12th birthday the above requirement is doubled, and on his 16th birthday it is doubled again. That is, the older boy or girl is expected to manage a larger garden area and know how to grow a greater variety of vegetables, including the control of their disease and insect enemies.

Through the splendid co-operation of the vegetable gardening department of the College and the able leadership of Professor R. M. "Bob" Adams, the boys and girls of New York State have come to love the home vegetable garden with its opportunities for learning, recreation, and the expression of individual initiative.

Recognition is Given Student Judging

By D. R. Marble

AGRICULTURAL fairs and livestock shows are several hundred years old. By means of these shows interest has been aroused and a demand has arisen for competent judges. The successful judge must have sound judgment and a keen eye if he is to make the proper placings whether it be a ring of dairy cattle or plates of fruit.

The effect of the decision of the livestock judge on the type of animal bred throughout the country is at once self-evident. The breeders returning to their respective communities at once begin to breed for the type selected by the judge. To meet this increasing demand for competent judges the agricultural colleges began to introduce courses in judging, thereby training students for this type of work. The first course in judging was given by the Missouri Agricultural College in 1898. Since that time other colleges have introduced similar courses until today all agricultural colleges offer courses of this nature. Not only have they introduced

courses in livestock judging but they have gone still further and given courses in judging poultry, dairy products, fruit, flowers, and grains.

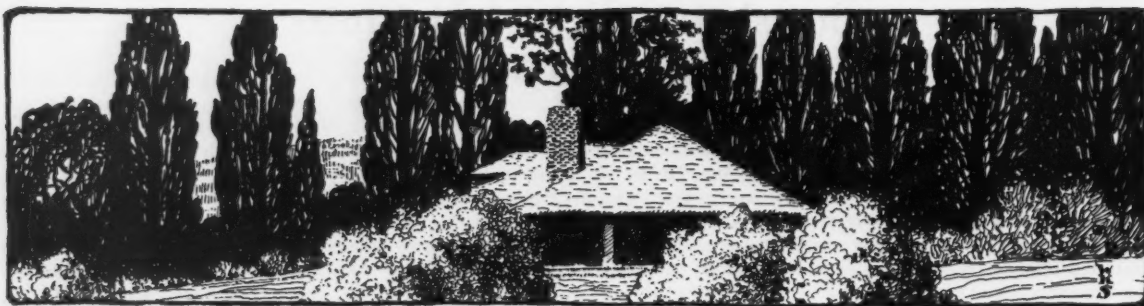
As the interest in these judging courses grew, the inter-collegiate contests were started. For many years it has been considered an honor to make one of these judging teams but until 1924 no recognition was given to those who were successful in making a team.

THE credit for the idea of honoring members of judging teams must be given to two outstanding men of the Michigan State College. The idea of a judging fraternity was first suggested to the present national president of Lambda Gamma Delta by Professor O. E. Reed, head of the dairy department, while the suggestion of the need of a student loan fund to assist worthy students came from the secretary of the College, Herman H. Halliday.

The idea of recognition for the members of athletic teams is as old as athletics

themselves but for many years no recognition was given to members of teams judging livestock or agricultural products. In as much as the judging of farm animals and farm products has become a profession of itself and a large number of students of the agricultural colleges are devoting a great amount of time in training for judging team work it seems only fair that some recognition be given to these men.

An investigation made by interested men of the Michigan State Agricultural College pointed out that with the exception of a few of the mid-western colleges none of the agricultural colleges were giving this important branch of student development recognition of any sort to say nothing of the just recognition due those representing their respective colleges. In many colleges the students taking part in the inter-collegiate contests have to pay a portion of their own traveling expenses in attending the contest. This is most certainly a deplorable condition when members of teams (Continued on page 187)



Through Our Wide Windows

It's About Time

THE depression that has hit agriculture throughout the country is gradually abating and conditions will soon again be back to normal, stated Dean Mann in his welcoming speech during Farm and Home Week. He noted that the cause of the depression was mainly the aftermath of the war and that, as agriculture as a business takes longer to respond to the fluctuations of the business cycle, the American farmer is just emerging from the depression felt in other industries immediately after the close of the war.

This analysis of the situation is particularly important at this time as it stresses the near prosperity of agricultural industries. The immediate future of the farm in New York State is, then, pretty well settled. Crop values will increase; farm land will rise in value proportionally; and conditions in general will improve. As this condition is brought about, the farmer will have more money to spend, resulting in more purchases and general economic prosperity. When this happens, and not until then, will the American farmer get a fair return on his investment, will he be getting a fair wage for his work, and will his living conditions compare advantageously with those of producers in the cities.

College Farming

THE Ithaca *Journal-News* says, "he typified the average American farmer, robust, intelligent, and with a keen sense of what to do in an emergency." This is the type of man that is needed on the farm in these days of keen competition and technical progress. He is the sort of person the agricultural colleges in the country develop. To become an average American farmer is one of the reasons for coming to college.

Kidding the Farmer

"THE Muscle Shoals Humbug" is what the editors of *Farm & Fireside* call attempts to get the farmer to back the manufacture of fertilizers at the water power plant. We pass this on to our readers because we have confidence in the faithfulness of this publication to the farmers and because we believe it is facing squarely an issue important to American agriculture.

In its December number appears an article in which Wheeler McMillen presents convincing evidence that Muscle Shoals cannot produce fertilizers either as cheaply or as plentifully as is possible by synthetic processes which do not require cheap power. He cites the case of a large manufacturing corporation which is erecting a gigantic plant at Hopewell, Virginia, "with a view to producing, from raw materials available in the United States, fixation nitrogen products in quantities sufficiently large to enable the United States eventually to be independent of importation of these products as fertilizer units."

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN wishes to do four things: publish interesting alumni notes, furnish campus news, present the latest agricultural information, and stimulate boys and girls to seek the aid of their State Colleges in order that they may lead fuller and finer lives.

He concludes that "no such investment would be risked if there was any likelihood that fertilizers made at Muscle Shoals ever could undersell their Hopewell products." In other words, "the fertilizer tail to the Muscle Shoals power kite has been a convenient line and bait with which to kid the farmers. Every interest that has set its covetous eyes upon that great and useful power has seen the possibility of using the farmers to help influence Congress in its behalf."

We Regret

IT was with deep regret that we heard of the death of A. J. Lamoureux '74, who was long the reference librarian in the College library. He died after a prolonged illness in his home at Forest Home on February 19.

Mr. Lamoureux had a colorful career, particularly when, as editor of the *Rio News* of Rio de Janeiro, he led the fight against slavery in Brazil. After 22 years of service with this publication the people of Rio de Janeiro presented him with a diamond set pin as a testimonial of his services in that capacity.

THE COUNTRYMAN extends its sincerest sympathies to the Lamoureux household for its great loss.

Changes in Staff

THE COUNTRYMAN regrets to announce that G. H. Gibson '28 is obliged to relinquish his position as managing editor since he has graduated and is going back to farming. Miss Jean Warren '29 has been elected to fill his position, and, though she has a job on her hands to keep things humming as they have been, we know she'll do it well. E. W. Hicks '30 is leaving the University for a term to get practical experience and has been granted a leave of absence from the business staff for that period.

Farm Progress

These Changing Times, by E. R. Eastman. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.50.

The editor of *American Agriculturist* discusses rural progress during the past quarter-century. Mr. Eastman approaches the situation with the sympathetic understanding of a man who was raised on a farm and has been closely associated all his life with farm folks and farm problems.

Many of his conclusions seem trite or self-evident and others a bit more optimistic than most of us would grant. But the considerable array of facts and figures which he presents gives weight to his evaluation of changing conditions and new trends, such as abandoned farms, government aid to agriculture, co-operative bargaining, improved transportation and communication facilities, and changing educational, religious, and social standards.

With his general conclusion most of us will agree, that farming is a dignified, skilled profession and that the young farmer who loves the land and has the training faces splendid opportunities.



Former Student Notes

Alumni at Farm and Home Week

We went into the home economics alumni luncheon Farm and Home Week and asked for Former Student Notes. These are what we got.

Jane Snow Becker '25 is home demonstration agent at Warsaw, New York.

Elizabeth Abbuhl Boardman '17 is a homemaker and her husband's secretary. She has four children. Her address is 213 West Liberty Street, Rome, New York.

Ruth E. Boies '27 is home demonstration agent in Yates County. Her address is 119 Court Street, Penn Yan, New York.

Mabel Lamoureux Booth '19 is a housewife in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New York. She is running a 200 acre fruit farm while her husband continues in business in New York City. He visits her week-ends to see how things are progressing. We hope the domecon and horticulture lectures did not conflict too much.

Lois A. Douque '24 is county home demonstration agent in Steuben County. Her address is Bath, New York.

Mrs. Charles E. Duncan '18 is a county home demonstration agent and homemaker. Her address is 23 Mather Street, Binghamton, New York. She was formerly Ann Philips.

Elva Campbell Fuller '18 who is a homemaker, is living at 465 Meigs Street, Rochester, New York.

Mrs. J. E. Godfrey '13 of 114 Eddy Street, Ithaca, New York, is a homemaker. She has two children, Gladys E., age 12 years, and J. Edwin, Jr., who is nine years of age. Mrs. Godfrey was formerly Hazel Brown.

Mrs. George E. Graves '18 formerly Marian Selden, is a supervisor of home economics in the Rome Junior and Senior High Schools. Her address is 616 Groton Street, Rome, New York. She is also a homemaker.

Eloise Catherine Irish '27 of 321 South Franklin Street, Watkins Glen, New York, is a home demonstration agent.

Margaret Kline '26 is a Red Cross Nutritionist. Her address is 7 Eaton Place, Binghamton, New York.

A. W. Gibson '17 of Washington, D. C., was elected president of the Alumni Association of the New York State College of Agriculture at the annual meeting Farm and Home Week. He succeeds J. M. Hurley '13. L. P. Ham '26 of Ithaca, New York, was elected secretary-treasurer. J. B. Kirkland '18, recently appointed executive of the George Junior Republic, is first vice-president; Grace H. Smith '21, second vice-president; and E. C. Weatherby '14, third vice-president. The executive committee is H. P. Beals '19, farm bureau agent of Franklin County; E. S. Foster '25, county agent of Suffolk; and Murray Wigsten '19, county agent of Ulster County.

Mrs. E. S. Larrabee '18 is now living at 524 Craig Street, Grove City, Pennsylvania. She was formerly Meriam Jones.

Ellen W. McPherson '27 is now taking graduate work at Cornell University. Her address is 201 White Park Road, Ithaca, New York.

Mrs. George Musser, (Maxine Montgomery '18) is now a homemaker and is residing at Middletown, New York.

Mildred E. Neff '24 can be found at 426 Broad Street, Oneida, New York, where she is home demonstration agent in Madison County. Her home is in Buffalo.

Among our numerous homemakers is Mrs. Walter V. Price, formerly Naomi Jones '20. She is residing at 111 Ithaca Road, Ithaca, New York.

Mabel T. Ray '21 is home demonstration agent at the Oswego Home Bureau Office in Oswego, New York.

Mrs. Orson Robson '23 is a homemaker at Hall. She is the mother of a son who was born on March 3, 1925. She was formerly Winifred Bly.

Frances E. W. Searles '18 of Batavia, New York, is the proprietor of a dress shop and is also an insurance agent.

Grace H. Smith '21 is living in the Prospect Apartments, at Herkimer, New York, where she is a home demonstration agent.

Mildred M. Stevens '18 is an assistant state club leader. Her address is 116 Delaware Avenue, Ithaca, New York.

Doris T. Wadsworth '23 is a home demonstration agent at Sodus, New York.

Anna Rogers Willman '24 is the manager of the Cortland County Home Bureau and is residing at 1 West Main Street, Cortland, New York.

Thirteen Cornell Farmers

The purpose of the course in Farm Management 103 is to study the organization of successful New York farms. With this end in view many farms throughout the state were visited. Of the 33 farms visited 13 are operated by Cornell men. "Les" Forman '26 was the first Cornellian the class bumped into. Although "Les" is not in the farming game, he is teaching it at the high school in Hammondsport. He is single and happy.

Just outside of Perry is L. A. Toan '08 who is running a large certified seed potato business of 121 acres. He also has a special Rochester market for his pure-bred Guernsey milk. Toan raised 15 acres of certified potatoes last year on which he averaged 267 bushels. He has an orchard of apples in addition.

L. W. Jeffries '19 has a fine farm in Wyoming. His specialty is the fattening of sheep for the New York market. He sends 600 sheep to the market each year. Jeffries is also planning on entering the certified potato seed business. Besides his potato and sheep business he raises some wheat and beans on his 180 acre farm.

R. V. "Bob" Call '13 has a very fine large farm at Batavia. He grows peas for the canning industry on his farm of 282 acres. On his farm, a canning company has installed a pea viner consisting of an endless chain which runs the pea vines up into his silo. Last year he grew 35 acres of certified seed potatoes, 22 acres of peas,

50 of alfalfa, and 12 of cabbage. "Bob" also fattens lambs for the market. He keeps 700 hens.

K. C. Livermore '09 operates a large certified seed farm 12 miles south of Rochester. Last year he raised 44 acres of certified seed potatoes. He also raised some on contract. Besides the certified potato seed, Mr. Livermore grows certified grain seed on the 150 acre farm.

E. D. Wright Sp. '12-14 has a 55-acre fruit farm near Webster.

A. G. Hall '04 D. V. M. has a 325 acre farm at Earlville. He specializes in certified milk for Borden and Company. He is also employed as a supervisor of the Borden's Certified Milk Farms in that section of the state. Dr. Hall grows feed crops on the farm.

J. L. "Jim" Sears '24 is on the home farm in Baldwinsville and he is certainly making the thing pay. He raises hothouse lambs as a specialty and now he is getting into the certified seed potato business. He

has 500 leghorn hens which averaged 185 eggs per bird last year. Jim also raises cabbage on his 126-acre farm.

H. D. Forward '25 has his own farm of 174 acres at Camillus. He specializes in the growing of alfalfa. He also grows winter wheat and potatoes.

Homer Lathrop Sp. '05 just bought a new farm outside of Sherburne. Until recently he has been cash renting his father's farm of 182 acres where he had a herd of 29 purebred Holsteins.

Jay Coryell '08 of the Extension department of the College has a very fine grape farm at Kendaia, on Seneca Lake. He grows fancy grapes for an exclusive New York trade. As soon as the fruit has ripened bags are put around it. Later the fruit is packed in baskets lined with wax paper and shipped out. Mr. Coryell is State County Agent Leader.

Professor W. I. Myers' '10 farm was also visited. His farm consists of 84 acres on which he has 3000 white Leghorns. Winter wheat and alfalfa are grown on the farm.

The results of these trips go to show what Cornell men are doing in the practical end of the agricultural business. All of them are mighty successful.



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Poultrymen will learn with deep regret of the death of Ed. J. Hauser '16, Fontana, California, as the result of burns received in an explosion of gas in his recently completed hatchery. The accident occurred January 28 and he succumbed in the hospital in San Bernardino the following evening.

Hauser was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and received his agricultural education at the university of that state and at Cornell University. For several years he was the extension specialist in poultry for the University of California. In this capacity he became acquainted with most of the producers of the state.

In 1919 he became the head of the poultry department of the Fontana Farms Company and under his guidance the community has become one of the leaders in poultry production in Southern California. Recently he embarked in the hatchery and poultry business on his own account. He was the breeder of several famous hens who held production records for some years. Among these were, the celebrated hen, Lady Fontana II who held a 24 months laying record of 571 eggs; Babe Fontana who laid 314 eggs in one year; Fontana Marvel who laid 109 eggs in 109 consecutive days, and Queen of Fontana the wonderful marathon performer who laid 1158 eggs in five years.

Professor J. E. Rice said that in his judgment the best managed poultry farm in the United States was located at Fontana, and that Ed. Hauser was its manager.

Mr. Hauser is survived by his widow, Mrs. Hazel Hauser, and two children and by his mother, who lives in Butte, Montana.

The business will be carried on by Mrs. Hauser and Mr. Hauser's brother.

'96

Leroy Anderson has become president of the Valley Water Conservation Association of San Jose, California. It is organized to conserve the storm and flood waters of the Santa Clara Valley. Anderson writes: "Thank you for sending me the December number before my subscription was paid. I greatly enjoyed reading it, especially Dr. Bailey's story of early things at college. The agricultural faculty there pictured was quite as I knew it. Good old days when every student every day met in the class room the head of the department."

"I enclose two dollars for three years subscription and send the free one year subscription to Leroy B. Smith, College of Agriculture, Berkeley, California. Mr. Smith is Cornell '01 Arts but he has reformed and is now on the Extension staff of the Ag. College."

"The organization named at the head of this letter was formed a year ago to try to save some of the flood waters which in winter run to the ocean, and put them into the underground reservoir to fill our depleting wells. We are having a lot of fun and will some day save the water." Anderson's address is Route 1, Box 294, San Jose, California.

'98

John W. Gilmore is professor of agronomy at the University of Southern California, Berkeley. He is married and has three children, John L., Raymond M., and Harold V. His address is College of Agriculture, Davis, California.

The first year after graduation John was organizer of agricultural schools under the direction of Viceroy Chang Chih Tung, Wuchang, China. Then he was teacher of science and nature study in the Honolulu Normal and Training School, Honolulu, Hawaii for a year. He was fiber expert with the Department of Agriculture, Philippine Islands, the next year. From 1902-1907, he was assistant professor of agronomy at Cornell, receiving his M. S. A. in 1906. Then he had a position as professor of agronomy at the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania. From 1908-1913, he was organizer and President of the College of Hawaii, (now the University of Hawaii) Honolulu, Hawaii. Since 1913, he has been professor of agronomy at Berkeley. In 1921, he was Exchange Professor to the University of Chile, Santiago, Chile. In 1925, he was Agricultural Advisor to the Government of the Dominican Republic. His principle lines of investigation have been crop rotation and soil fertility.

John is a member of the American Society of Agronomy, the Ecological Society of America, Sigma Xi, and Alpha Zeta. He is a life member of the American Genetic Association, and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1904, he was the recipient of a Gold Medal at the La Purchase Exposition. In 1915, he was a member of the jury of awards and recipient of a medal and diploma for distinguished services at P. P. I. E.

'04

W. H. Homer now resides at W. 418 25th Avenue, Spokane, Washington. Since graduation Homer has been fruit farming, manager of a shipping association, manager of Mutual Coal Mine, and teaching horticulture. He married Philena Fletcher '06. They have six children, Helen, William F., John H., Raymond F., Edward F., and Lee F. Homer. Since graduating from Cornell Mrs. Homer has been chairman of the Conservation of

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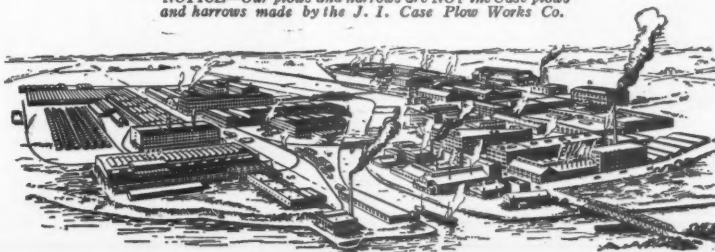
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Natural Resources Committee, chairman of the United Federation of Womens Clubs, and writer for newspapers and magazines on subjects pertaining to conservation.

G. T. Reid Sp. '04 has a farm of seventy-five acres in fruit and twenty acres for canning tomatoes at Mt. Holly, New Jersey. He was formerly county agent of Burlington County, New Jersey.

'07

William H. Alderman is chief of the division of horticulture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota. He is married and has one boy, DeForest C. Alderman. His home address is 1380 Raymond Avenue, St. Paul.

William spent the first three years after graduation as assistant and associate horticulturist at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. For the next eight years he was head of the department of horticulture at the University of West Virginia. For a portion of two years he was Acting Dean of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of West Virginia. Since 1919, he has been in his present position. He spent the year of 1926-27 in motor travel about the United States studying the horticultural industry of America.

Charles B. Tillson is farming at Cochrane, Massachusetts. He is married and

has four children, Eva, Chloe, Charles, and Robert. For five years after graduation, he was a superintendent of farms. He was a county agricultural agent from 1912 to 1924. For the next three years he was a superintendent of farms and in 1927 he became a farm owner.

Thomas E. Yarling has been farming since graduation at R. F. D. 1, Shelbyville, Indiana. He is married and has two children, J. V. Yarling, 18, and Robert Yarling, 16.

'08

Maurice C. Burritt of Hilton was elected president of the New York State Horticultural Society at the annual business meeting held at Edgerton Park.

Mr. Burritt operates a large fruit farm at Hilton. He was at one time editor of the *Tribune-Farmer* and later joined the faculty of the New York State College of Agriculture, becoming director of extension work and having control of the county-agent work throughout the state. He is comptroller of the Grange-League-Federation Co-operative Exchange, Inc., and is vice-president of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Co-operative Packing Association and president of the Rochester National Farm Loan Association.

'09

Stuart A. Cody is a farmer and poultryman on the Cody Farm, Penn Yan, New York. He has 2000 hens, 3000-5000 chicks brooding, and 10,000 chicks sales. Before starting farming he spent eight years in extension work in West Virginia.

'11

Charles F. Noll was this year made superintendent of the college farms at the Pennsylvania State College. He is also experimental agronomist at the college, and is the developer of Pennsylvania 44, a wheat which has proved so productive that over thirty per cent of the acreage devoted to wheat-growing is planted with this variety.

'12

Frank E. Strong is farm superintendent of the State Hospital Farms at Binghamton, New York. Since he has been superintendent, the acreage on the farm has been increased so that enough is produced to feed the 200 head of cattle kept on the farm. Enough milk is produced on the farm to supply the whole hospital. His address is Binghamton State Hospital. Binghamton.

'15

J. Laurence Bacon is assistant manager of the glass bottle manufacturing plant of the Whittall Tatum Company. He lives at 512 Columbia Avenue, Millville, New Jersey. A second son, George S., was born on September 26.

C. E. Diamond of South Hampton, New York, is now a large potato grower as well as manager of a dairy. For nine years he served as director of the Suffolk Farm Bureau.

'16

J. C. Corwith is a potato farmer and dairyman at Water Mill, Long Island. He is an officer in the State Grange, president of Suffolk County Farm Bureau, and vice-president of the State Farm Bureau Federation.

Walter R. Foley was married in September to Miss Grace McMahon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. McMahon of Utica, New York. Foley has recently joined the grocery firm of his father-in-law, Thomas G. McMahon and Company, of Utica.

Myron J. Watkins has a good business in flowers and other greenhouse products at Hudson Falls, New York.

Mrs. Theresa West is principal of the high school and science teacher at Alto, Georgia.

'17

William Eastman is dairy farming at Belleville, New York. He is married and has three children, Robert, Richard, and Rosemary.

Francis Reeve is a potato grower and a large operator at Riverhead, New York.

'18

Sara D. Abbott is at Boston University taking work for the degree of Doctor of Religious Education.

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Way back in 1916 W. B. Crane was circulation manager of THE COUNTRYMAN. He sent out some really good letters to get subscriptions. One of these letters got mislaid. When the man who got it found it again, he immediately sent in his subscription. The reply reached us in January 1928! You might call that the kind of letter that never grows old.

J. Brackin Kirkland is the Executive Director of the George Junior Republic, Freeville, New York. He is also assistant to the president of the Boys' Club Federation. Mrs. Kirkland was Eleanor George '20. They have three boys and a girl.

Thomas R. Wagner is railway and marine sales representative of the Sinclair Refining Company, at 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago. He lives at 1335 East Fifty-second Street.

'19

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Bailey live at 225 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn. A son, Frederick Eugene, Jr., was born on October 8. Mrs. Bailey was Florence Berekely '19.

Roger Eastman is running his dairy farm at Belleville, New York. He is married and has one child, Suzanne.

Edwin R. Hoskins, who is now living in Trumansburg, New York, has just com-

pleted five years as a teacher-trainer in the Cornell University Practice Department at Trumansburg. He has been released to do itinerant teacher training for the department of rural education.

'20

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Seureman of Kingston, Pa., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Dorothy, to Reed P. Travis, on October 15. Miss Seureman graduated from Smith College. Travis has been superintendent of the Woodlawn Farm Dairy plant in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, for the past five years.

Howard A. Stevenson is in charge of agricultural publications with the MacMillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. He is married and has two children, Phyllis 7, and Arthur 4. For several years after graduation, he had charge of the correspondence at Cornell. Since 1925 he has been in his present position. While in Ithaca, he was an active member of the American Legion.

J. Leslie Tennant recently received his Ph.D. at Cornell. He is now doing research at the Rhode Island State College of Agriculture, Providence, Rhode Island.

L. A. Wuest writes "I have started a new nursery of ornamental trees and shrubs in the suburbs of Nashville, in the



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section where the Battle of Nashville was fought in the Civil War. Some of the old trenches are still visible and there are several Confederate soldiers buried on our place. The house (built by slave labor in 1830) was used as a base hospital." His address is Sharondale Gardens, Nashville, Tennessee. He was editor of THE COUNTRYMAN in 1919-20.

'21

E. J. Carner is a private chauffeur. He lives at 191 Herkimer Street, Buffalo, New York.

H. "Fife" Pfeifer is living at 17 St. John's Place, Buffalo, New York. He has resigned from the Schoellkopf Estate. On November 1st, he went with Palmer the florist. He is now manager of the store at Hotel Statler.

'22

Neil P. McFadzean lives in Del Norte, Colorado. He was married a year ago to Miss Ella Lawless of Chatsworth, Ill., a graduate of St. Mary's College in Indiana with the class of '22.



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Seymour Vaughan of Odessa High School is continuing the resident teaching at Trumansburg in place of E. R. Hoskins. Vaughan commenced his work at Trumansburg immediately after Farm and Home Week.

'23

Irene L. Hower is director of the home economics department of the Forty Fort High School, Forty Fort, Pennsylvania. She was appointed delegate to represent Home Economics in Pennsylvania at the American Vocational meeting in Los Angeles, California. She is also president of the Anthracite Arts Association of Northeastern Pennsylvania. Her address is 18 Crisman Street.

H. E. "Heinie" Luhrs has left the fancy food business in which he has been engaged in and has now become sales manager of the Beistle Company, manufacturers of paper novelties in Brooklyn, New York. His address is 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, New York.

Oswald K. Muelendyke is with the I. A. Bartlett Tree Expert Company. He has recently been transferred from Albany, New York, to the Southern territory in North Carolina. His address is 1516 East Fourth Street, Charlotte. He expects to return to Albany in the spring.

'24

Mark H. Glasier recently married Hazel DeKalb of North Bend, New York. They are living at West Pawlet, Vermont, where Mark is managing his father's farm.

Ward P. Miles is running a large farm at Wilson, New York. He is married and happy.

Walter W. Richman is assistant traffic superintendent with the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, in Atlantic City. He lives at 14 South Baltimore Avenue, Ventnor, New Jersey.

The address of John G. Seibel is 701 Locust Grove, Charlottesville, Virginia. A daughter, Sylvia Lenore, was born on November 16.

Harold C. Washburn is manager of Child's restaurant at 414 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis. He was married on December 10 to Miss Olive E. Humphries. He writes that Richard H. Peabody '22 is manager of the Child's restaurant in Winnipeg.

F. C. Wilbur '18 and Miss Carol C. Griminger '24 are working for the Joseph Harris Seed Company at Coldwater.

'25

C. K. Bullock is working for the Ontario Company at Canandaigua, New York. He is also in the spray service.

E. S. "Ed" Foster is county agent of Suffolk County. He was formerly assistant county agent in Chautauqua County. He says he is "single and happy." His address is Riverhead, Long Island.

H. Funnel of Huntington, New York, is a flower retailer and has a very good business.

H. S. Rose of Water Mill is a farmer and a potato grower.

"Stubby" Span of Riverhead, New York, is a representative for the American Radiator Company and is as happy and contented as ever.

George Strong is a potato grower at Bridgehampton, New York. He married a Cornell girl and now has a son.

Bessie M. Tuttle is a designer with "Sacson" Dresses, at 525 Seventh Avenue, New York. She lives at 259 Eleventh Street. She writes that Tracy Tuttle '21 lives at 207 King Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, that he has a son, Tracy, Jr., who was born on September 28, and that Fred H. Tuttle, Jr., is working for the Galtex Oil Company and is living in Newark, New Jersey.

'26

A. R. Blanchard is the county agricultural agent in Tioga County. His address is Owego, New York.

W. E. "Bill" Blauvelt has left the university to assist in the Spray Service of Niagara County, New York. His address will be at the farm bureau office there.

Herman Bogue is general farming at Spiceland, Indiana.

Ernest Bradley is running a farm at Silver Springs, New York. In addition to farming, Ernest has many other interests. He is deeply interested in boy scout work, and in the study of entomology.

Marian Brill was married to Fred H. Carlson at the home of her parents, Forsgate Farms, Jamesburg, New Jersey, on December 27. Mr. Carlson who has attended the New Jersey Agricultural College at Rutgers University is a prominent fruit and potato farmer of Cranbury, New Jersey.

The wedding was quite a Cornell affair. Her father, G. D. Brill, graduated in '88, and her mother, formerly Mary Williams, was a special student in '00 to '01. Her uncles, George M. Brill '91, H. S. Williams '02, and E. J. Williams '00, her cousins, Kenneth C. Brill '22, John Brill '27, and Achssah Brill '28, Mr. James Sharp '15 and Mr. C. A. Cornell '06 were also present.

The bride and groom went to Florida for a wedding trip, and are now at their home in Cranbury, New Jersey.

Salvatore Diadato is assistant chemist at the Buffalo branch of the American Agricultural Chemical Company. He is residing at 479 Clinton Street, Buffalo, New York.

A. B. Doig is teaching chemistry and agriculture in the Worcester High School at Worcester, New York. He also aids in agricultural extension in the locality. He expects to return to his home in California during the coming summer. His present address is the Central Hotel in Worcester.

Albert Kurdt is manager of the Seneca County, New York, Farm Bureau Association. He lives in Romulus, New York.

'27

Charles L. "Chuck" Bowman is in the farming business at Constableville, New York.

Dorothy P. Bucklin is teaching biology and general science in the Oswego, New York, Free Academy. She writes that Marjorie D. Van Order '26 is teaching at the Academy, and that Thelma B. Burnap

'27 was married in September to Harry A. Hilsinger, Jr., and is now living at 41 Sanford Place, East Orange, New Jersey.

Marjorie E. Burr in January finished a six months' student dietitian course at the Hartford, Connecticut, Hospital. She lives at 14 Park Street, South Manchester, Connecticut.

Mable T. Goltry married John Henry Hoare last September. They reside at 121 Seventh Street, Watkins, New York.

Stephen Janicki is farming near Apalachin, New York. He is specializing in bees.

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We'll send you—FREE—enough Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia to fertilize 25 sq. ft. of soil. We will also send you free bulletins by leading authorities telling how best to use Arcadian. Just fill in the coupon and mail it—today!

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Please send me sample package of Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia. I am especially interested in.....

(Write names of crops on line above)

and wish you to send me bulletins on these subjects.

Name.....

Address.....

Mary M. Leaming is in the New Jersey Extension Service. She is living at 1981 Pennington Road, Trenton, New Jersey.

Muriel A. Lamb is doing extension work with the Monroe County Home Bureau. She is living in Rochester at 55 South Washington Street.

Marjorie G. Morrison recently married Howard H. Clark E. E. '26. They are living in Kenmore, Buffalo, New York.

Dorothy H. Peck is teaching home economics in the Oaklyn Manor School in Oaklyn, New Jersey. She lives at 124 Kendall Boulevard.

Dorothy T. Smith is a city reporter on the Geneva, New York, *Daily Times*. She lives at 48 Park Place.

Jessie M. Snyder is home service agent for the Associated Gas and Electric Company in Norwich, New York. She lives at 18 Miller Street.

Marcia L. Stone is teaching in Schoharie, New York.

Charles E. Truscott writes "After finishing my course in general ag, I started in with the Co-operative G. L. F. Exchange, spending the first seven months in the G. L. F. mills in Buffalo and Peoria, Illinois. Since that time I have been in the Chain Store Department and am now assistant manager of our Fulton Store.

Ruel E. Tyo is working at the Penn-Beaver Hotel in Rochester, Pennsylvania. The hotel is one of the chain owned by the American Hotels Corporation.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence F. Wyckoff of Ithaca have announced the engagement of their daughter, Betty Talmage Wyckoff '27, to George R. Pfann, captain of the varsity football team in 1923 and all-American quarterback. He is now studying at Oxford as a Rhodes scholar.

R. E. "Bob" Zautner, having recently completed an appointment with the U. S. D. A. on a soil survey of Suffolk County, Long Island, is now employed by the publicity department of the New York Telephone Company in Albany, New York. He is living at home at 8 South Dove Street. Bob was editor of *THE COUNTRYMAN* in 1926-27.

'29

George A. Laird, who was formerly with the Kimberly Clark Company at Niagara Falls, New York in their cellulose products laboratory, is now with the National Carbide Company at the falls. His address is 445 Fourth Street, Niagara Falls, New York.

"Harry" W. Niles after leaving Cornell went to the Chase National Bank of New York, where he is now employed. His address is 100 McLean Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

Vegetable Production on Peat Soil at Hollandale

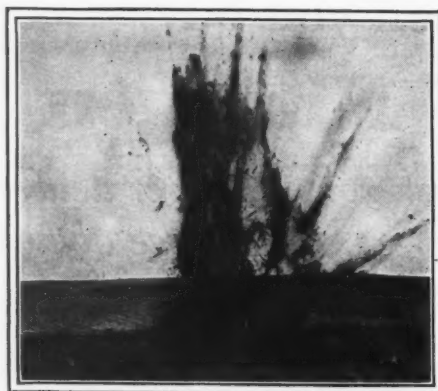
(Continued from page 176)

have developed within the brief span of less than ten years. It is too early to predict whether the present intensive production of truck on these 20 acre units located 500 miles from the larger markets can establish itself on a permanent and a profitable basis. Thorough study and constant attention to such problems of pest control, fertilizer practice, market quality, and strict grading as developed in the future will determine the answer.

PROFS BUILD NEW HEN HOUSES

Apparently the members of the farm management department are making money raising chickens. Anyway they have some more hen houses. Professor W. I. Myers recently built a new chicken house. Professor G. P. Scoville is remodeling an old barn for a hen house. Professor G. F. Warren is building a new two-story brooder house. From all reports Professor Scoville's chickens lay more eggs per hen than those owned by the poultry department.

WHAT THE COLLEGE DOES FOR THE FARM



Acres made to order

THOUSANDS of acres of rich, productive land have been added to the farms of this country by the removal of scattered stumps and boulders, which prevented the cultivation of the entire field, reduced its yield, and the farmers' income.

The Federal Government, with the aid of the State Agricultural Colleges, made economical stump and boulder removal possible by supplying an efficient, low-cost land-clearing explosive, such as Pyrotol, and demonstrating to the farmers how to use it. Through the agricultural leaders in your college and other State Colleges, and the Extension Service, farmers were shown the advantages of using explosives to remove stumps and boulders from partially cleared acreage, or adding more acres by clearing cut-over land. The value of crops

grown on the sites of former stumps and boulders quickly pays the blasting costs. The cleared acre is the profit-maker.

By the du Pont Company making AGRITOL—a new and improved explosive for stump and boulder blasting and other farm uses—your college and other State Colleges are enabled to continue with the farm improvement work begun and carried so far with Pyrotol—the government explosive cartridge by the du Pont Company.

The methods of using explosives for farm improvements are described and illustrated in the "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives." It will be sent free, and also detailed information about AGRITOL, upon receipt of your request. Please use the coupon.



AGRITOL

The new LAND-CLEARING EXPLOSIVE

Successor to Pyrotol

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Explosives Department, CD-3
Wilmington, Del.

Please send me a copy of the "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives" and information concerning AGRITOL for farm improvements.

Name.....

Town.....

State.....

Student Judging

(Continued from page 177)

judging livestock and agricultural products have to finance their own way in order to participate in the one or two intercollegiate contests of the year while members of the athletic teams are sent here and there over the country several times a year at the expense of the athletic association.

It was the feeling of those with whom the idea of a judging fraternity originated that the difficulty found in many institutions in creating sufficient interest and enthusiasm in judging work was largely due to the fact that just recognition was not given to those men who earned the reward. With the primary object of finding a remedy to this condition a small group of students met in East Lansing, Michigan, in the fall of 1923 and organized the mother chapter of Lambda Gamma Delta. On April 25, 1924, the articles of incorporation were passed upon by the secretary of the State.

IN THE three years that have elapsed since this first chapter was formed, nine other colleges have responded and organized chapters of Lambda Gamma Delta. The prompt response that so many of the students have given in the various colleges to this organization quite clearly indicates the need of such an organization.

Lambda Gamma Delta was organized with four distinct purposes in mind: first, to stimulate and promote advancement in the field of the judging of agricultural products; second, to create a higher standard of judging agricultural products; third, to honor persons obtaining a high standing in such lines of activity; fourth, to create perpetual loan funds for the education of worthy students.

All of these purposes have not yet become a reality. The progress must of necessity be slow, particularly in respect to the creation of permanent loan funds.

The chapter at Cornell University known as the Theta Chapter was officially approved during the school year of 1926-27. Since its inception the chapter has devoted much of its efforts to preparing a list of the members of the many judging teams that have represented Cornell at the various inter-collegiate contests. An attempt was made to get in touch with all former members of judging teams but many failed to respond. A special section will be given over to the information obtained concerning these men in the Former Student Notes of a later issue.

Membership in Lambda Gamma Delta is restricted to those persons who have represented their college or university on a livestock, dairy, poultry, horticulture, or grain judging team, or have made a special and honorable showing in a particular field of agriculture that warrants a meritorious award for distinguished services.

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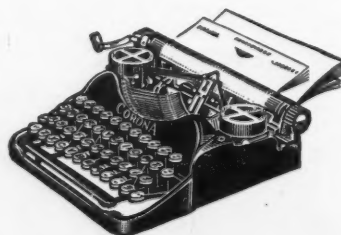
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DEAN MANN PRESIDES AT ANNUAL EASTMAN STAGE

O. H. Maughan '31 Wins Contest—Second
Frosh to Attain Honor

THE nineteenth annual Eastman Stage in public speaking was held in Bailey Hall Thursday evening, February 16. The Eastman prize of \$125 is given annually for the purpose of developing leadership in rural affairs. A. R. Eastman, founder of this prize, is a banker of Waterville, New York. Mr. Eastman was at one time a trustee of Cornell University and has long been interested in agricultural development. In introducing the speakers, Dean Mann said that since the founding of this prize 19 years ago 114 men and women have spoken in the contests, many of whom are now leaders in public affairs.

The first prize this year was awarded to O. H. Maughan '31 who spoke about *A Farm Boy's Inheritance*. Second prize went to H. F. Dorn '29, whose topic was *Farm or Farm and Home*. Honorable mention was given F. W. Ruzicka '29 for his topic *Know Your Stuff*.



O. H. Maughan's sincere enthusiasm and forceful delivery won for him the prize. His points were numerous and clearly stated. He said that those who believe farm life to be monotonous certainly have never lived there. His farm life in southern Idaho was interesting, educational, and disciplinal. It held

for him adventure in the exploration of canyons, the clear call of coyotes at night and the thrill of driving mowing machines. Farm life inspires accurate sense of vision, trains perseverance. It creates a desire for freedom and independence, and teaches boys to become men of responsibility. The simple living allows a boy opportunity to develop his own philosophy of living. Too

ENGAGEMENT

Mr. Ag announces his engagement to Miss Domecon. The wedding will take place March 13, 1928, at 8 P. M. in Roberts Assembly. Everyone knowing either of the couple is expected to be present to participate in the festivities.

often farm life is judged by the money output but the most important feature is the kind of men and women it produces. Farm life has produced many great statesmen, editors, industrial organizers and scientists.

Hal Dorn Wins Second Prize



H. F. Dorn, winner of second prize, said that money had become the yardstick by which we measure success in industry but we cannot measure human aspects the same way. When the economist shows the farmer how to make money he considers the problem solved, but we need

to think of agriculture in terms of the folks on the farm. Most farmers have learned the mechanical processes of the farm, now turn their thoughts to better homes. This is necessary to maintain the boys and girls on the farm and it must be strong enough to combat the lures of city life. It is significant that the name of this week has been changed from Farmers' Week to Farm and Home Week. Farming as a business will produce no millionaires, but farming as a character builder will produce fine men and women.

R. W. Ruzicka '29, who was awarded honorable mention opened his speech with an interesting dialogue that showed that most people have the idea that farming is drudgery and should not require a college education. Times have changed from the self-supporting farmer who raised a little of everything to an age of specialization in which a man must *know his stuff*.

S. R. SHAPLEY '28 WINS FIRST FARM LIFE CHALLENGE CONTEST

Agricultural Legislation is Favorite Topic
of Contestants

THE first annual Farm Life Challenge contest was held in Roberts Assembly on Monday of Farm and Home Week before an audience that filled the auditorium. Director Cornelius Betten presided, and explained the purpose of the contest and the method of choosing the winners. The purpose of the anonymous donor in providing for this contest is to encourage oral and written expression in defense of agriculture. The first part of the contest was a written essay limited to five thousand words submitted in November. The four speakers selected prepared their speeches from their manuscripts. In determining the prize-winners the final decision was decided on the basis of weighing three counts for the essay and one for the speech.

S. R. Shapley '28 won the \$100 first prize on the topic of "The Agricultural Depression and Relief Legislation." "Rube" stated and explained the causes of the present agricultural depression emphasizing prices and wages. He claimed that the farmer's debts and taxes cannot be lowered. He advocated the raising of farm prices and controlling them by appropriate legislation.

Howie Beers Places Second

H. W. Beers '29 on "Legislation and the New York Farmer" won the second prize of \$50. "Howie" explained the reasons for the present dilemma of the New York farmers. He advocated the formation of a Federal Farm Board by legislation to study the situation and form a national plan to assure permanent good which none of the present bills could attain.

The other speakers were M. Y. Yap '29, "We Need a National Outlook on Agriculture", and B. M. Clarey '28, "The McNary-Haugen Bill."

The speeches were well prepared and it was an auspicious beginning for what it is hoped will become one of the leading speaking events on our campus.



S. R. Shapley

FARM LIFE CHALLENGE CONTEST FINALISTS
B. M. Clarey

H. W. Beers

M. Y. Yap

KERMIS PLAYS PRESENTED BEFORE LARGE AUDIENCE

"Old Iry" Outstanding for Quality of Authorship and Acting

The fifteenth annual Kermis program was presented in Bailey Hall on the evening of Friday, February 17. The hall was well filled, and the applause showed that the audience was pleased with the program. The first play was Zona Gale's "Uncle Jimmy." From the beginning everyone fell in love with poor abused Uncle Jimmy, played by Bernard Harkness '29. The limber-tongued ladies, Miss Amanda Toplady, Calliope Marsh, and Postmistress Sykes were played by Alma Dewey '30, Helen Griffin '28 and Dora Mereness '29, respectively. Rachel Merritt '28 was all that a sympathetic, understanding grandmother should be. Loud-mouthed, worldly-wise Uncle Rod was played by Walter Fleischer '29. Mitty, the hired girl, and Josef, the errand boy with whom she was beginning to fall in love, were played by Norma Stevens '31 and Richard Churchill '30.

Other Features of the Program

This one act play was followed by several excellent violin selections by George Butts '25, accompanied by Miss Edith Kintell of the Conservatory. The audience craned its necks to watch W. W. Sproul '28 make his feet keep time to the music in a clever dance act. The Scientia Male Quartet, consisting of Professors C. H. Meyers, A. W. Browne, A. W. Laubengayer and G. F. Bason, replied to the applause of the audience three times with encores.

The second play of the evening was "Old Iry," this year's Kermis Prize winner, written by Miss L. E. Bradshaw, special student in Home Economics. Old Iry, the demented old man after whom the play was named, was played by James Pettingill '28; he aroused the curiosity of everybody from the time his name was first mentioned. The humor of Mr. Penhull's failing to see that his daughter Jane was falling in love with the young school master, John Sherman, even when it was pointed out by his wife, was well acted. The parts were played by James Lacey '28, Marjorie Stevens '28, Russell Dudley '29 and Elizabeth Hopper '31. The action and suspense were keen when Old Iry told of his intention to kill John as a sacrifice to the winds in order to bring about the end of the world. Old Iry found out that John was his long lost son and John declares his love for Jane before the end of the play.

VEG GARDENING CLUB

Dean R. L. Watts, of Pennsylvania State College, spoke on "Vegetable Gardening at Home and Abroad" at a meeting of the Vegetable Gardening Club, following its dinner in Willard Straight Hall on February 23, 1928.

RURAL DRAMATICS CONTEST

WON BY REDFIELD GRANGE

The play *Day by Day*, an amusing skit of country love, given by the Redfield Grange of Oswego County won the fifty dollar first prize presented by the *American Agriculturist* for the community group giving the best play in the First Annual Community Dramatics Contest presented at the University Theatre on February 15. Preliminary competitions were held at sixty-five county fairs, and after a cut among the counties in each district, the teams representing the four districts were represented here. The second prize of thirty-five dollars donated by the Samuel French Company was presented to the play, *The Feast of the Holy Innocents*, a story of two old maids who could not make up their minds, given by the Veteran Home Bureau of Chemung County.

The play *Day by Day* is a story of country love where the heroine almost loses a chance to become a bride through the unknowing actions of her parents. Mary Harris portrayed in great style the traditional kid sister who is always intruding at the most inopportune times. Of course love overcomes all obstacles, and the stuttering hero finally finds himself engaged to the plump bride. The play was quite true to life, well acted and written, and deserved to win first prize.

The judges' choice for second prize, *The Feast of the Holy Innocents*, was the narrative of two spinster sisters who believed in agreeing before acting, but could never agree, and consequently could never act. The plot is woven about the attempts of the two pious sisters to get to Milwaukee for the consecration of the new Episcopal bishop. The sisters finally decide to give up the attempt, but through the last minute aid of one of their city friends, finally make the trip, and when once started they do the job up right by seeing one of the city's naughty shows. The rather uninteresting play was well supported by a good cast.

Other plays were *The Neighbors*, a well acted drama of small town life given by the Centralia Home Bureau of Chautauqua County, and *Sauce for the Gossings*, of parents and the younger set, by the New Paltz Farm and Home Bureau of Ulster County.

FORTIETH REPORT OF DEAN EMPHASIZES COLLEGE NEEDS

Value of College Training to Farmers Clearly Shown

The fortieth annual report of the Dean of the College of Agriculture and the Cornell University Experiment Station contains something of interest to everyone having any connection with the College of Agriculture. Dean A. R. Mann points out the need of a college education in agriculture. He states that the farm management department has found that the incomes of college trained farmers is 25 to 300 percent greater than the incomes of average farmers. Financial gain is not the only advantage, however, for the chief purpose of the College is to give training which will enable its students to live more useful and happy lives than they could without a college education.

The support given to the College by the State is very inadequate. Lack of funds for salary increases has caused a loss of many competent faculty members who found greater attraction elsewhere. The housing situation also demands attention. Many departments are carrying on instruction and research in overcrowded buildings, and the safety of much valuable equipment and of priceless collections is endangered by the lack of fireproof storage. The intelligent citizen will realize that the state appropriations made to correct these situations will be more than repaid by the service which the College renders to agriculture, which is one of New York State's greatest industries.

Many Staff Changes

"We regret the loss of many staff members, whose places cannot be quickly or easily filled. Professor A. H. Nehrling, Paul Works, and Cora E. Binzel and Assistant Professors L. A. Dalton, P. R. Young, and W. A. Brownell have gone to other universities. New members of the staff are Professors Otto Rahn, Clive McCay, and H. W. Hartwig and, also, Mr. J. A. Reynolds, an assistant extension leader. Instructors T. L. Bayne and G. E. Peabody have been promoted to assistant professorships, and Doctors W. H. Burkholder, Charles Chupp, and V. B. Hart have been appointed professors in their departments. Temporary staff members, Dr. A. T. Henrici and Dr. W. H. Pearsall have had a very stimulating influence during the year."

Interesting comment is made regarding the increasing student body and the growing percentage of students who complete the work in the courses for which they register.

REGISTRATION

This year's Farm and Home Week Registration was 5100 as compared with last year's 5170. This is 1000 more than the former high mark of 1920. Professor R. H. Wheeler attributes this increase to good weather conditions, which enabled the farmers to drive to Ithaca in their automobiles.

La Revue Horticole is publishing the "Who's Who" of the trees of France. The trees are rated according to the circumference of their trunks at one meter above the ground; a number of the leading trees of each variety is described and a picture of each variety winner is given. Some of the variety winners are *Ulmus campestris*, 10 meters in circumference; *Plantanus orientalis*, 8.2 meters, and *Tilia sylvestris*, 9.5 meters.



THE CAST OF THE KERMIS PLAYS FOR 1928

Standing: Robert de Lany (coach), Albert Clark (stage manager), Richard Churchill, Dora Mereness, Walter Fleischer, James Lacey, Norma Stevens, Russell Dudley, Ernest Nohle (manager), R. A. Tallcott (coach)
Seated: Rachel Merritt, Alma Dewey, James Pettingill, Bernard Harkness, Elizabeth Hopper, Marjorie Stevens, Helen Griffin.

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MARCH 15-17

"Love and Learn"

AND FIVE ACTS OF
VAUDEVILLE

COMING

"Old Ironsides"

Progress—

The custom of taking home
a souvenir is keeping up with
the times.

It used to be Farmers' Week.
Now it is Farm and Home
Week.

The souvenir used to be a
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Thirty-seven essays by
Romeyn Berry depicting col-
lege life as an "old grad" sees
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Domecon Doings



FLASHES FROM LECTURES

SHOW THEIR VALUE TO GUESTS

"The best quality of a housekeeper is the quality of her leisure," Miss Van Rensselaer told Farm and Home Week guests. "What is leisure in the home?" she asked. "Is it mending, entertaining, talking on the telephone, reading, or listening to the radio? Is it driving out in the car at a fast rate, hurrying, bustling, and not getting anywhere? Is it similar to idleness? No, idleness is more stereotyped play,—making ourselves play cards every afternoon is idleness, for it is not spontaneous play and spontaneity is the earmark of leisure."

"There is a difference between housekeeping and homemaking. Housekeeping is technical; it consists of following a mechanical plan throughout the day. Home making is simplifying and dignifying the mechanical plan so as to attain satisfaction and enjoyment; it is the housewife's philosophy. Women do not marry to keep house, but they do marry to have a home."

"Fashions in refreshments have changed," Miss Lucile Brewer announces. "Today, elaborate concoctions have given way to light and simple refreshments. The considerate hostess does not spoil her guests' dinner after an afternoon of bridge, nor disturb their night slumbers by the indigestibility of her evening's refreshments. Ice cream, cake, and coffee are sufficient for the evening, but if more filling food is desired, a salad and sandwiches may be substituted, but both salad and an ice are unnecessary."

Incomes May be Increased

"Roadside markets offer the rural woman an opportunity of adding to the family income in her own front yard," Miss Nancy Masterman stated. "To be truly profitable, the market must be kept in mind the year around. During the winter months the homemaker may make rugs, she may weave or make baskets or gift boxes to sell in the summer. During the summer she can sell farm products which cannot be sent to the city for sale—fruits and vegetables, for example, which are too few in number, too ripe, or too perishable to ship, as well as her own products—eggs, flowers, fowls, honey, and preserves."

Fabrics Duller This Season

"In planning your spring wardrobe the three points to be considered are design, texture, and color," Miss Beulah Blackmore, head of the clothing department, here told visitors. "Design your dress first or pick out a commercial pattern with suitable lines for your figure. Then choose a fabric to suit the design in a becoming color. A pattern planned for a gingham dress cannot be suitably made up in tweed, for tweed or any heavy wool material is smart only when made into a close fitting dress, while gingham and silks need more fullness."

"Though colors in fabrics will become brighter as the season progresses, they will not be as bright this spring as last," according to Miss Blackmore.

"The colors in general will have a dusty or greyed tone. The dazzling blues and greens of last year are to be superseded this year by greyish blues and greens. Black still remains important for both afternoon and evening wear."

Miss Cornell Animates Colors

Miss Grace Cornell of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York speaking before Farm and Home Week guests here, said, "In the home, in furnishing any room, three things must be remembered: to avoid monotony of color and texture, to avoid irrelevancy, such as the combination of a sumptuous, rich material with a homespun, and to think of the character and personality you wish to express. Colors become commonplace or interesting in the way we arrange them with other things. For colors are like people,—people who have something in common get along better together, and likewise it is so with colors. However, opposing hues can be used if careful thought is given to intensity, value, transition, distribution, and texture of the combination."

EDITORIAL

Now that Farm and Home Week is over, shall we commence our new classes, in new subjects, with a sigh, a grumble, and a half-hearted interest, or with vigor, concern, and anticipation?

To try to make ourselves think we dislike studying has come to be so much "the thing to do" that it seems almost inherent in our natures,—to sigh as we start to the "lib" for an hour's work, to let reference reading go until just before a prelim, and to worry over examinations.

But in reality, how should we feel if we could not finish our college course? There is so much besides studying in it—so many happy incidents which far outweigh the seeming preponderance of the few disagreeable ones. If there are any who need sympathy, they are the seniors, for whom this term is their last as undergraduates. For when they are out, earning money and no longer studying, we shall be here, yes, studying a bit, but also tasting the varied diversions which college offers us.

So, must we grumble and be bored with our lessons? No, let us rejoice in them, for, but for them, we would not be here.

On March 13 domecon will sally forth to Roberts assembly at eight o'clock in the evening. There, both ag and domecon students will sit back in their seats and be entertained by the faculty of both colleges. Afterwards everyone will progress over to room 245 in domecon, to dance to the tunes played by a volunteer orchestra and to have refreshments furnished from a part of the \$1.50 paid to the ag council.

This assembly is held but for one purpose,—that the students of the two colleges may become better acquainted. Will they co-operate and fulfill this purpose?

BUDDY DOMECON WILL LEAVE

WITH CLOSING OF APARTMENT

A big celebration was held in the apartment Sunday, February 26, the event being in honor of Buddy Domecon's first birthday. A huge, angel-food cake was presented to Buddy at this time, but he had to be content with his milk, orange juice, and other food more fitting a man of his age, while Miss Fenton and his five other mothers enjoyed the cake.

Buddy, as well as other former domecon babies, holds a peculiar place in the hearts of all the girls who have had charge of him. For many, it is their first experience in the care of a real baby, and although they have to get up at six in the morning and may lose sleep worrying over him at night, one and all will allow no one to say anything against their charge.

To see Buddy now with his red hair all on end and his blue eyes laughing at you as he is attempting his first steps, one would hardly place him in the class of unfortunate orphans. And in truth, he can hardly be called that now, for never did a baby have five more devoted mothers. Moreover, after the second block this term Buddy will have a real mother and daddy of his own. When he moves to his new home, the apartment will close for the remainder of the term, and the rest of the senior girls will carry out their house practice work in the lodge.

DOMECON GIRLS HONORED

Lois Doren '28 was awarded the Brigden Home Bureau Scholarship, which was founded by the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus and named in honor of Mrs. A. E. Brigden, the first president of the Federation. The scholarship was designed for and is given each year to a student studying for the position of home demonstration agent.

Gladys C. Lum '29 received a scholarship of two hundred dollars, given by the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs to a student in the College of Home Economics who has most showed evidence of scholarship and desire to serve the interests of homemaking in this state.

Both awards were given at the annual Home Bureau banquet held during Farm and Home Week.

Miss Mildred Stevens '18, extension specialist of the College of Agriculture, will broadcast from WGY on Wednesday night, March 7, at 6:30. Miss Stevens has devoted several years to the promotion of 4-H Clubs and her subject March 7 will be "A program for 4-H Clubs."

Charlotte Hopkins '25 comes to Cornell this term from Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, where she has been head dietitian. She will take the place of Dorothy "Ted" Fessenden '25, as dietitian here in the domecon cafeteria. "Ted's" engagement to Charles I. "Chuck" Sales '25 has just been announced.

The Third Annual
BARNYARD BALL

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and patch your overalls

At the Old Armory, April 14, 1928
At 9 p. m.

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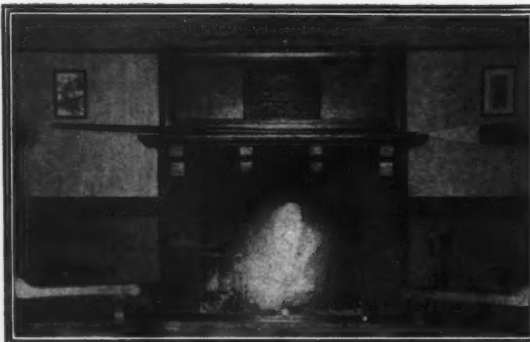
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Foresters



Of Saint Murphius

GRAZING VS. GROWTH PORTRAYED IN EXHIBIT

Grazing against growing were the two issues played up in the forestry exhibit during Farm and Home Week. Professor Joshua A. Cope transferred a portion of one of the University woodlots to one of the rooms on the lower floor. There this section was subdivided by a rail fence. On the grazed side were two life-like "Contented cows" in pasteboard. The lack of reproduction, seedlings, and litter on the forest floor was very evident, showing the unhealthy and unprogressive state of the woodlot where grazing was permitted. Only sections of the larger trees were placed here to represent an old stand which, when cut, would fail to replace itself. On the other side of the old rail fence which barred the cows from trespassing on the new seedlings coming up was a section of the woodlot as it should be. With plenty of seedling and advance reproduction or saplings this section was untouched by the grazing animals. The healthy model was a very evident contrast to the grazed section, giving startling evidence of the destruction wrought in grazing woodlots.

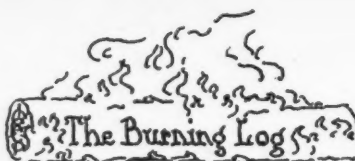
Lectures Show History of Grazing

This theme of restricting grazing was followed in the talks on forestry during the week. Beginning with the discussion of the history and effects of grazing from 2000 B.C. to the present time by Professor R. S. Hosmer on Tuesday, February 14, and continuing through Professor A. B. Recknagel's talk on repeated crops on farm woodlots given on Wednesday, the problem of grazing vs. forests was thoroughly gone over. A forestry field trip on Wednesday afternoon through University woodlots showed more practical results of restricting grazing when trees were desired as a product of the land.

N. Y. State Woodlots Discussed

Professor S. N. Spring became more specific with regard to woodlots of New York State in discussing their management on Thursday. Various conferences held with the staff of the Forestry Department enabled visitors to ask questions and receive practical answers to their problems. Professor J. A. Cope went into detail about 20 different farm woodlots which he used as examples to demonstrate the practicality of determining the value of producing trees on woodlots instead of allowing unrestricted grazing. This talk on Friday was the last of the series and was provocative of a great deal of discussion.

Uncle Ab says that it certainly is heartening to travel with a man who speaks well of his fellows.



QUIZZES?

In the fundamental forestry courses where a large amount of detail must be digested, a daily ten minute quiz serves admirably in acquiring such a mass of facts. It is obvious that if a forester is to reason logically, he must first have the facts to reason with. Knowledge of the facts will not always incite good reasoning, but such facts are essential for a forester to have. A ten minute quiz at the beginning of the hour either on a text assignment as in most of the junior forestry courses, or on the previous lecture as in Botany 13, tend to refresh and fix firmly in mind the material of the course. The students are less liable to let their work slide until a prelim and then make a frantic effort to cover the lost ground and do five weeks' work in as many hours. It aids a professor in forming an opinion of a student and in the subsequent grading of that student rather than basing his judgment solely on prelims and final.

TREE PLANTING?

Are you going to plant trees this year? When are you going to order them? Do you know that there will be planted in New York State this spring and fall about 38 million seedlings? What part of this program are you going to take? NOW is the time to order your seedlings! The forest planting program of this state is starting with a bigger boom than ever.

During those cold, murky days in April when there is little chance to do more than putter about the barn or farm, then is the time to get busy putting in your trees in that little bit of cut over woodlot or eroded hillside or rocky pasture. Not only will you be raising timber for future generations, but you will be adding to the aesthetic features of your land, preventing land erosion, enriching your land, helping to stabilize and prevent sudden changes in weather, making wind breaks, and putting to worthwhile use some otherwise useless land.

On February 23 and 24 Professors Guise and Recknagel journeyed to New York City, where they attended the meetings of the American Pulp and Paper Association. On February 24 in the same city Professor Recknagel addressed the New York State Lumberman's Association.

PROFESSORS ELECTED OFFICERS OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Professor S. N. "Sammy" Spring was elected chairman and Professor J. N. Spaeth was re-elected secretary of the New York Section of American Foresters at a meeting held in Albany on February 3. The meetings of the society are held semi-annually and are well attended. At the winter meeting technical papers on the practice of forestry in New York State are presented. There are also discussed matters of forest policy represented by current legislation in the process of making at Albany. The summer meeting is usually held at some place where the operations of forestry principles may be observed. This year the meeting will be held at Hyde Park, New York, in the middle of June. The Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture has laid out there experimental plots where thinnings and other methods of improvement have been carried out. These plots which after twenty years show very interesting results, have recently been studied by Professor J. N. Spaeth. The New England Section of the Society of American Foresters will by invitation meet with the New York Section at Hyde Park.

PROF. BENTLEY RETURNS

Professor Bentley, who was on sabbatic leave in Hawaii, has returned to the United States because of his daughter's accident. His daughter, who was struck by an automobile, is still in a serious condition and improving very slowly. Professor Bentley will remain in New York City with his daughter for some time and will then go to California for the remainder of his sabbatic leave to study forest engineering and dendrology.

DIRECTOR OF EXPERIMENT STATION VISITS CORNELL

During the first week of February, Mr. Forbes, director of the Alleghany Forest Service Experiment Station located at the University of Pennsylvania, visited the department of forestry at Cornell. This station, the latest one to be established, is for the purpose of studying forest conditions in the Alleghany Mountain Region. Mr. Forbes visited the Arnot Forest while at Cornell and expressed himself as being well pleased with the investigations carried on there. He said that there was an excellent opportunity to correlate experiments on this forest with similar experiments in other parts of the Alleghany Region. In this way better average data can be compiled and prevent an inaccurate estimate of conditions.

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CAMPUS CHATS

PLANT PATH TEAS

In the basement of Bailey Hall at four o'clock in the afternoon the staff of graduate students of the plant pathology department meet to discuss problems of interest and drink tea. One may say that there is not time to waste in drinking tea; that such relaxation cannot be indulged in in the whirl of university affairs; that professors are not paid for such pastime; that the students in the introductory course would demand the constant attention of all their instructors in the laboratory and conference work. But the daily meetings continue. The tea and company do not dull the mind; they serve to release it from other cares and permit concentrated thought on the present discussion. The meetings serve to keep a man well informed on plant pathology when he is in danger of narrowing himself to his particular problems. Helpful suggestions on one another's problems make for more rapid advancement in solving the questions. The meetings make for greater intimacy between the students and permit rapid learning from their professors. Over the tea cups thinking capacity is sharpened and advancement obtained.

NOISY FARMERS

Many of the lectures of Farm and Home Week were made almost worthless by the disturbance caused by the late entrance and early exit of our guests. The music at the organ recital was almost inaudible because of the jabber during the entire program. They were not the only ones who suffered from this, but the name of the College must have surely suffered from the guests' early departure from the lec-

tures of the Cornell professors, as well as those of the out-of-town speakers. This was probably due just to thoughtlessness on the part of our guests and steps should be taken in the future to stop it. Announcements could be made in the program requesting promptness and quietness and the ushers, guides, and those in charge of attendance could close the doors when the lectures have started.

AGS: LET'S GO!

Come on, you Aggies; let's clean up on those spring sports and put the old Ag College on top. It's the spring sports that will tell the final story. Manager Fuller Baird '28 has issued a call to man the oars at the annual inter-college regatta on Spring Day; get to work on the machines in the Old Armory now, even if you have never seen the water. You track men, limber up a bit. You ball tossers had better get in shape because the baseball schedule starts about the middle of April. The inter-college wrestling championships come off in April, too. There's something for every one of you Ags to do, so come on out.

The monumental new building of the co-operative society Centrale Aalsmeersche Veiling will be publicly opened with an international horticultural exposition on April 17. The exposition will feature the products of Aalsmeer, the center of the Dutch cut flower trade; there will also be exhibits of novelties.

An additional 2,000,000 people each year for the next 40 years could be supplied with as much milk as is now used per capita without adding to the number of cows in dairy herds, if each cow would produce 100 more pounds of milk each year.

THIS'ERE & THAT'AIR

The primary cause of the past eight years of the agricultural depression is that distribution charges have remained high after retail prices fell.

When more food is needed, we will be able to increase production 25 to 50 per cent without difficulty by greater use of fertilizer and tile drainage on land already in use.

Farmers are paying more than their share for the support of town and county roads in proportion to the amount they use them.

It is highly important that the farmer produce the things that he has the advantage in producing.

The price of hogs is now declining, and may be expected to decline until 1929 or 1930.

The spread of the corn borer into the great corn belt is almost certain to bring about material changes in handling the crop, and consequent prices, so that the ultimate result may be that it will be more profitable to grow corn in this state than heretofore.

The chief reason for the fall of the consumption of honey seems to be that people know little about honey in comparison to their familiarity with its chief competitors, sugar, corn, syrup, molasses, and jams.

Farmers who rely on dairying alone make smaller labor incomes than farmers receiving part of their incomes from crops and poultry.

The first show of the Rhododendron Association will be held at the Royal Horticultural Hall in London, England on May 1 and 2.

QUAKER Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds this year make a third important contribution to the science of poultry feeding. The Quaker Oats Company pioneered first, cod liver oil; next, cod liver meal; and, now, molasses in dry form!

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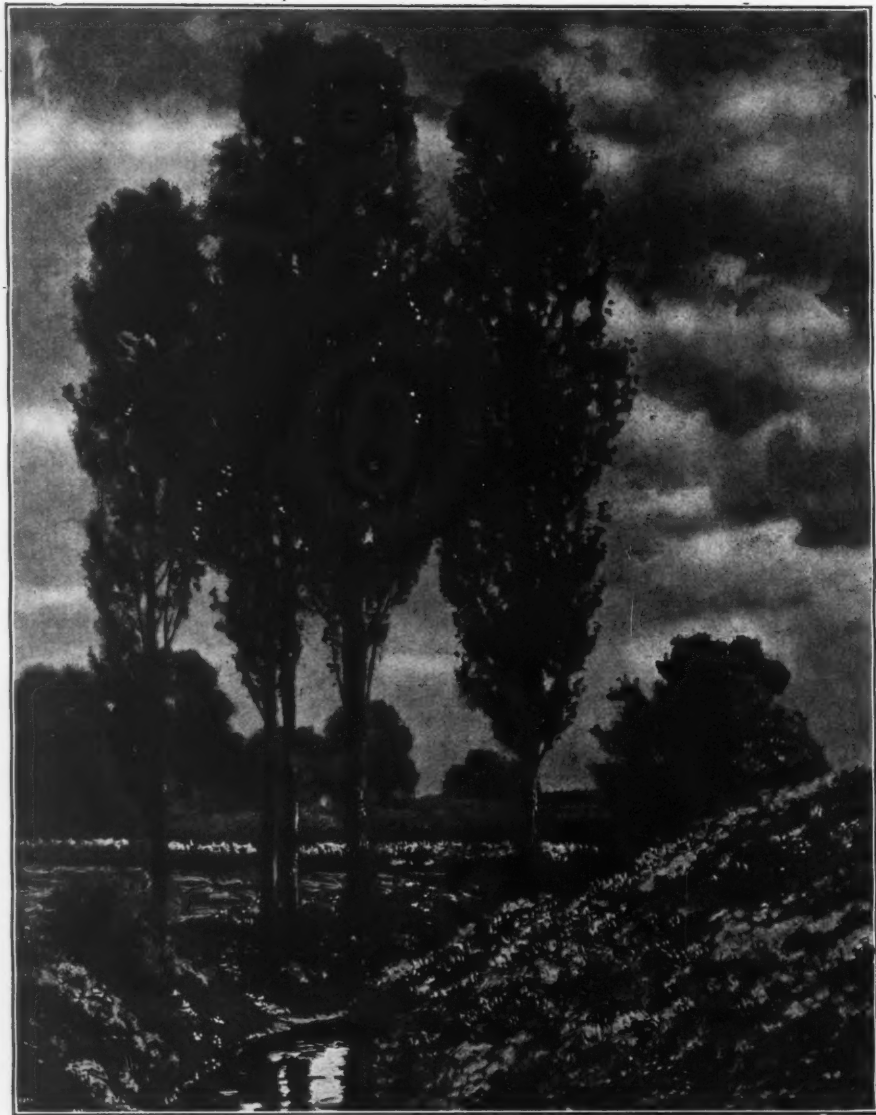
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